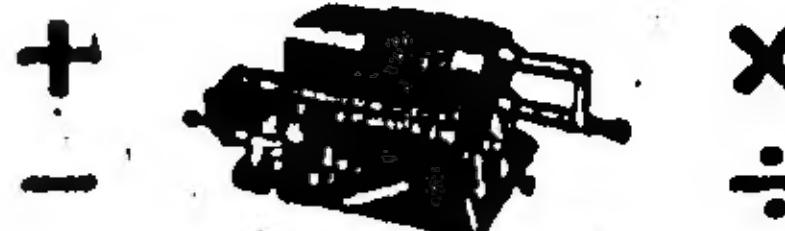


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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

The Trieste
Danger

THE wisdom or otherwise of the Anglo-American decision to withdraw their occupation troops from Trieste and hand over Zone A to the Italians has yet to be proved. But most certainly the professed hopes of the two countries that their joint decision would lead to a "final peaceful solution" of the Trieste question are a long way from realization. Mr Anthony Eden in the House of Commons yesterday practically admitted that the action decided upon was a gamble, but as to whether he considered it would succeed he was not prepared to say. It is, of course, easy to be critical of the decision taken by Washington and London since it has not yet produced expected results, yet it is necessary to understand the motives which helped to dictate the move. All of them reflected the mounting uneasiness and impatience with the trend of developments concerning Trieste. There was, for example, a fear that the Italian Parliament might decide to condition its ratification of the European Defence Community treaty on a settlement of the Trieste issue in the same way that France has insisted on a settlement of its dispute with West Germany over the Saar before giving approval to the six-nation army plan. There was also a belief that recent American gestures, in particular towards Yugoslavia, were tending to exacerbate Italian feelings toward the United States as well as Yugoslavia. And there was growing evidence that Britain and the United States were being blamed by both Italy and Yugoslavia for failure to bring about a settlement of the Trieste dispute.

THESE are some of the factors which persuaded Britain and America to abandon their occupation role in Trieste, and on these grounds the decision does not merit strong criticism. But undoubtedly it was handled in a tactless manner. Mr Eden has confessed that neither Italy nor Yugoslavia were consulted beforehand, and that they were given no advance information. President Tito's violent reaction to the announcement was understandable enough, especially as a possibility existed of his agreeing to a settlement along the lines laid down in the Anglo-American declaration if an effort had been made to negotiate it. The inherent danger in the decision to hand Zone A over to the Italians is that they may, in the future, make demands of Yugoslavia for Zone B by reason of the fact that the Anglo-American declaration specifically avoided any statement that it amounted to a repudiation of the 1948 pledge by the United States, Britain and France for the return of the whole of Trieste to Italy. The possibility remains, therefore, that Italy may try to hold the Western Powers to that pledge. But any such concession could have only one result—open resistance on the part of Yugoslavia to surrender an area which she regards as rightfully hers. Even without any such development, the situation today is admittedly explosive, and unless the interested parties agree to meet at the conference table, there is a real danger of the Trieste problem resolving itself into a trial of arms.

Trieste: Big 3 Endeavouring To Arrange Talks

MR EDEN'S DISCLOSURE

London, Oct. 20.

Mr Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, today gave the first official news that the three Western Foreign Ministers were trying to arrange a conference on Trieste.

He told the House of Commons they were seeking terms acceptable to both Yugoslavia, which first proposed the conference, and Italy. "It is a difficult task but not one of which we should despair," he added. Consultations with the United States and France since the week-end meeting of the three Foreign Ministers were continuing, Mr Eden said. The Western Governments were also in touch with Italy and Yugoslavia.

"If all concerned will recall the over-riding need for unity between nations and should be good neighbours, I believe we may yet find means of bringing both parties to a settlement," Mr Eden said.

Persian Oil Manager Resigns

FROM ARTHUR COOK

Tehran, Oct. 20.

The Persian National Oil Company's commercial manager, Mr Parkhideh, resigned today after his plan to sell large quantities of oil to the Japanese Idemitsu Company was quashed by Premier Zahedi.

Secret negotiations have been going on between Parkhideh and Idemitsu for two weeks and today I discovered an agreement had almost been reached without Zahedi's knowledge.

Several Government officials were in the plan which involved using dollar aid from America to complete the deal, but part payment was to be made by the Japanese with barter goods.

The dollars, I understand, were to be lent in some way to Idemitsu to overcome the shortage of the Japanese Government dollar allowance to the company.

Mr Idemitsu who has been in Tehran for several weeks is now trying to complete the deal but he wouldn't talk on the use of American dollars when I saw him today.

He admitted, "We are hoping to supply most of Japan's needs of Persian oil and are planning to build a refinery."

Mr Idemitsu hedged on the price. His company holds a 50 per cent reduction on world oil prices agreement with Dr Mossadegh which expires at the end of this month.

Obviously he had not heard of Parkhideh's resignation for he said, "It will all depend on whether we can reach an agreement with the Persians."

London Express Service.

Churchill's Non-Committal Attitude Brings Relief

London, Oct. 21.

Government Ministers were clearly relieved today that the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, did not commit himself to a lone flight to Moscow to confer with Soviet Prime Minister Georgi Malenkov in his statement in the House of Commons last night.

For there is by no means overwhelming support in the Prime Minister's party for his opinion on the Anglo-American relations if it fails to get a "top level" meeting of the four heads of government.

The concern of those who fear such a mission might have disastrous effects on European opinion and on Anglo-American relations if it failed is shared privately by many Government officials.

In the short gap between Stalin's death and the first clear signs that basic Soviet foreign policy had not been changed by his successor in the Kremlin, there was wide—but not unanimous—backing for Sir Winston Churchill's call for informal talks between the big leaders.

General Vladimir Velebit, Yugoslav Ambassador in London, discussed the possibility of a Trieste conference with Mr Eden earlier today.

Diplomatic quarters here said that General Velebit had repeated his Government's insistence, already expressed to the Western envoys in Belgrade, that the conference should not be committed in advance to the Anglo-American decision to hand over Zone "A" of Trieste to Italy.

Italy's reaction to the proposal was that Italy should take over the Zone before any conference meets.

Mr Eden declined to comment on the Belgrade or Rome reactions to the conference proposal. But he said he "strongly deprecated" troop movements by either party which could only increase tension and incite public opinion.

The Foreign Secretary's statement that the task of bringing Italy and Yugoslavia to the conference table was difficult, but not impossible, reflected greater optimism in diplomatic quarters about the chances of a conference to settle the Trieste dispute peacefully.

Mr Eden came under heavy fire from Mr Clement Attlee, former Labour Prime Minister, for not informing the Rome and Belgrade Governments in advance of the Anglo-American decision to leave Zone "A". He replied that the question of informing them in advance had been considered, but that "we thought the only chance of this method succeeding was that both Governments should be (informed) the way we did."

Waiting anxiously. Trieste, Oct. 21. Triestines of all parties still waited anxiously today for some indication of their fate.

Their uneasiness was increased as British and American trucks shuttled between barracks and docks with stores and equipment, re-emphasising the Allied decision to move out.

Elements of at least three Italian divisions are now known to be in the border area, but Allied staff sources said these units were still working within their normal areas and they were not inclined to attach much importance to the movements.

Confused reports of troop movements were still trickling through from the Yugoslav border, and it was believed that Marshal Tito had about three divisions dash—one of them armoured—close to the frontier.

Some of the people of Trieste were still hoping last night that a five-power conference might be opened to settle the Trieste problem if the Italians would take over full administrative control without troops, at least for the time being.

One ingenious solution being suggested here was that Italy should send troops which would be under direct NATO command. This suggestion, however, raised the more serious consideration that if Italy sent troops she might ask that they be excluded from her Atlantic Pact commitments, arguing that a similar concession had been made to the French in Indo-China.—Reuter.

On resumption of the debate today on the Soviet proposal to appoint Governor of the "Free Territory" of Trieste, Francisco Urrutia of Colombia said it was clear that fresh initiative had been taken by Britain, France and the United States on the problem.

In view of these attempts it would be inopportune to enter into a debate now proposed by Russia. Such a debate would not contribute to a solution.

Mr Vyshinsky said it would be "tragic" if the matter were postponed for two weeks for events to run their course. He maintained that the decision to hand over Zone "A" to Italy was a "flagrant violation" of the Italian peace treaty.

It was not the task of the Security Council to aid and abet the violation of treaties. That was what the London negotiations were doing, Mr Vyshinsky said.

He said the three Powers should be prevented from continuing to an agreement behind the backs of other 17 signatories of the peace treaty.

Mr Vyshinsky proposed the appointment of Colonel Germain Flieger of Switzerland as Trieste Governor as a step toward making the territory independent in accordance with the Italian treaty.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb supported the postponement, saying the greatest efforts were being made to overcome the critical situation in Trieste and bring a lasting settlement. He said it could not be desirable for the Council to plunge into a discussion on the desirability of giving effect to the peace treaty.—Reuter.

Italians Demonstrate



Part of the large crowd which demonstrated in front of the Unknown Warrior's Tomb in Rome, demanding the return of Trieste and of Zone A to Italy when it was known that Marshal Tito had cancelled all army leave in Yugoslavia a few hours after three US destroyers arrived in the harbour of Trieste.—London Express.

Palestine Violence: US Voices Concern

United Nations, Oct. 20.

The United States declared today that it was "concerned" about reports of violence in Palestine and said that if they were confirmed the United Nations Security Council must take steps to prevent "the further spread of violence and the threat to the security of the area."

United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., made the declaration after the Security Council had agreed unanimously following two days' debate to reopen the Palestine issue under a compromise wording of the agenda item.

The compromise version made specific reference to the "Kibya incident" in which Israeli forces attacked a Jordanian village last week and 60 Arabs were reported to have been killed.

For two days, Lebanon's Dr Charles A. Malik, the only Arab spokesman on the Council, had fought against the Western wording for the agenda as "too generalised" and succeeded in having the Council refer to at least one specific incident.

"We are concerned over reports coming from the Middle East," Mr Lodge told the Council.

He referred to a report attributed to Major-General Yagha Benneke, chief of the United Nations Truce Commission in Palestine, who is en route here to discuss the Holy Land situation with the Council and added:

"If they (the reports) are confirmed by General Benneke immediate consideration by the Council will be necessary to prevent further spread of violence and the threat to the security of the area."

"The reports from the area disturb the United States Government. The United States, as a member of the United Nations, is concerned with international peace."

WANTS FULL REPORT. Mr Lodge said that the Council should obtain a "full and authoritative report" on the Palestine situation from General Benneke before taking action.

Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb said that his Government also was "very seriously disturbed by the incidents that have recently taken place at various demonstration lines" in Palestine.

"According to reports reaching my Government," Sir Gladwyn said, "the danger of the situation is further increased by the presence of Israeli forces along the demarcation line and by the employment of Jordanian forces on the west bank of the Jordan."

"I urge with all the emphasis at my command that Jordan and Israel take whatever steps are possible to avoid further incidents and reduce existing tensions."

Will Be Freed On Jan. 27

Washington, Oct. 20.

A high Defence Department official said today that anti-Communist prisoners in Korea who have refused to listen to Communist "explaners" will be freed on January 27—the deadline for deciding their fate.—United Press.

ASKS REPATRIATION

Panmunjom, Oct. 21.

The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission announced today that an American prisoner held by the Indians had asked for repatriation.

He had approached an Indian guard and said he wanted to go home.

A United Nations spokesman said the Commission had validated the prisoner's request, and he would be handed over to the Allies later today.

He will be flown to Seoul and allowed to interview the press.—Reuter.

White Paper Accuses Guianese Ministers

London, Oct. 20.

The British Government in an official report to Parliament tonight accused the Guianese ministers, headed by Dr Cheddi Jagan, of spreading racial hatred and undermining the loyalty of the police.

The Government listed 11 main examples of conduct by ministers which, it said, "showed no concern for the true welfare of the colony."

1. Fomenting of strikes for political ends.
2. Attempting to oust established trade unions by legislative action.
3. Removing the ban on the entry of West Indian Communists.
4. Introducing a bill to repeal regulations governing the entry of undesirable publications and flooding the territory with Communist literature.
5. Misusing rights of appointment to boards and committees.
6. Spreading racial hatred.
7. Planning to secularise church schools and rewrite textbooks with a political bias.
8. Neglecting their administrative duties.
9. Undermining the loyalty of the police.
10. Attempting to gain control of the public service.
11. Threatening violence.

DISASTROUS EFFECT

"Each one of these acts judged separately was serious enough, and the cumulative effect was disastrous. Viewed in the light of the Communist connections of ministers, their aim was unmistakable," the report said.

The report alleged the Education and Labour ministers started "an African and Colonial Affairs Committee" which declared support for the Mau Mau in Kenya and the Communist terrorists in Malaya and specialised in vicious "anti-British, anti-white propaganda."

In a 13,000-word report the Government charged that Guianese ministers undermined the confidence of the whole business community in British Guiana. There was ample evidence that until private firms had more confidence in the future of the colony, they would make no further capital investments there.

The report listed the following examples of commercial opportunities lost to the colony: Kenametics International S. A. Incorporated abandoned an exclusive permission to explore for columbite-tantalite; the New York Alaska Gold Dredging Company abandoned an exclusive permission; the Gulf Oil Corporation withdrew its application for an oil exploration licence; the Panhandle Oil (Canada) Limited abandoned further exploration pending clarification of the political situation.

Six Legislative Councillors here who adopted the "after you" attitude found they were stumped with their adjournment speeches in their hands without an audience to hear them when the Council adjourned its session yesterday.

The Councillors had come prepared to make their favourite adjournment speeches but missed their chance.

Colonial Secretary W. A. C. Goode, as usual, moved the motion to adjourn after the day's business was over. The Councillors, mostly tired after the all-day sitting, stretched their legs and looked around. When no one moved for about a minute, the Governor, Sir John Nicoll, President of the Council, got up and left the Council chamber with official members following.—United Press.

"Leaders of the PPP had for some time made clear their preparedness to use force to gain their ends," the report said.

It referred to a speech on March 10 by Dr Jagan in which he declared: "In Kenya, Africans are not only killing white men who look away their land but are killing their own people who turn stooges and that should be done to stooges (here)."

It had been established from reliable sources that at meetings attended by Dr Jagan, the Ministers for Education and Works, and Mrs Jagan, a plan was made (to be put into force in certain circumstances) to set fire to business property and residences of prominent Europeans and Government officials.

There had been a steady strengthening of ties between the PPP and foremost international Communist front organisations. The report continued: "The technique by which Communist parties have seized power in other parts of the world is significantly standardised."

"Step by step this is the pattern followed by the PPP in British Guiana."

British Guiana will be debated in the House of Commons on Thursday.—Reuter.

They Missed Their Cue

Singapore, Oct. 21.

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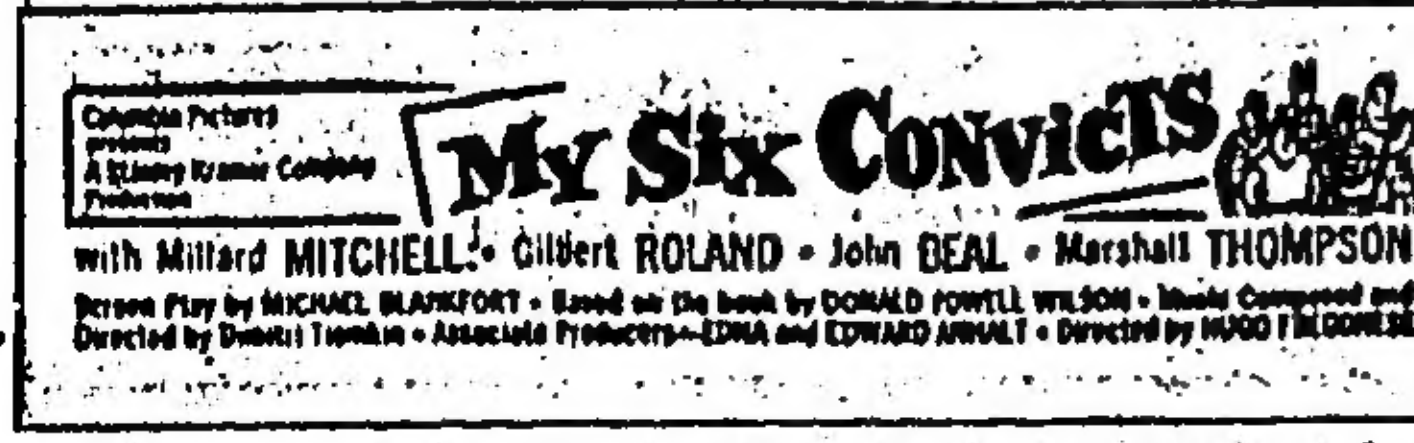
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★ NEXT CHANGE ★



French Assembly To Debate The Indo-China Situation



Two-and-a-half year old Linda, daughter of Dore Andrews, Norfolk, hopes to win at least one prize at the Chow Dog Show at Lime Grove Baths, London, with her two entries, Ching Chong of the Broad and Chan of Silverway.—Central Press Photo.

Immense Task Of Reconstruction Confronts Finland

Helsinki, Oct. 20.

After eight years of fruitless appeals to the Soviet Union, the Finns have decided that they must take on their own shoulders the immense task of ending the misery in their war-torn eastern districts.

They must cut new canals, lay new roads, dig new sewers, eliminate mad dogs spreading rabies and induce doctors, nurses, teachers and other essential workers to accept appointment in the stricken frontier zone.

The zone is stricken because its land and water communications network was severed by Finland's cession to the Soviet Union of territory amounting to approximately 13 per cent of her total area.

This cession was made under the Armistice and Peace Treaties of 1944 and 1947 respectively, which the Russian Government subsequently modified in minor points.

During the negotiation of these treaties and in the years following their signature, the Finns pressed the Russians to give them outlet on to Eastern Baltic for the timber from the vast forests of Karelia, as Finland's eastern districts are called.

Russia has not granted either of these requests, although the Finns have been pressing them for many years.

OF SMALL USE

The new frontier also cuts the Kolijoki river, an important waterway along which logs from the north Finnish forests used to be floated south. Now the river makes a bend into Soviet territory for about ten kilometres (about six miles). This bend is forbidden to the Finns and Kolijoki's two covered segments are therefore of small use to them.

In the same way, a highway from Ikonen running south to Vilpuri is now closed to the Finns, although they have another road running southwest to Kotka which, they hope, will eventually be able to replace lost Vilpuri with its 70,000 Finnish inhabitants.

Saw-mills and wood working plants located along these severed arteries of Eastern Finland now lie idle and desolate. Workers thrown out of employment have been resettled in other parts of the country, but many have remained for sentimental reasons or because their work there is of national importance.

For example, men must staff the Imatra power station which supplies current to a wide area.

New trials faced the Eastern Finns when the Russians decided recently to evacuate the narrow belt along the Soviet side of the frontier. To underline many Karelians thought, the Russians refused to open the Saima Canal and the other severed arteries to Finnish traffic.

The Finns found that their open work sewers were choking up. These sewers run into what

is now Soviet territory and the Russians, while in occupation, kept their sections clear of obstructions for the sake of their own health and convenience.

FRONTIER BELT

There was, however, no reason for them to do this after they had evacuated the area. So now the Finns must dig a new network of sewers running west.

The Soviet population was, apparently, evacuated in some haste. At all events, many families left their dogs behind. Unable to find food, these have been running wild. Many have crossed the frontier into Finland and caused a minor outbreak of rabies by biting Finns who tried to capture them or feed them.

When the Finnish authorities complained to the Soviet authorities over this new "invasion" they were told: "We know nothing about it and can do nothing about it."

The Finns themselves have established a belt three kilometres (about 1 1/4 miles) wide along their side of the frontier, mainly to prevent their own nationals from staying in Soviet territory, as has happened sometimes in the past. People living within the belt were not evacuated, however, although those living outside it may not enter the belt without a special permit.—China Mail Special.

Medical Centre To Be Set Up In Seoul

Seoul, Oct. 21.

The South Korean Ministry of Public Health said that the Scandinavian medical mission touring Korea had promised medical, technical and financial assistance for establishing a medical research centre in Seoul. The Ministry said the six-man mission had also promised to supply equipment for Taegu hospital, which is being built by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency with a \$500,000 fund.

The mission will leave Korea this week-end after completing a three-week inspection tour of South Korean medical institutions and hospitals.—China Mail Special.

Paris, Oct. 20.

The French National Assembly, ignoring an appeal by Premier Joseph Laniel, voted by a large majority today to debate the situation in Indo-China.

M. Laniel told the Assembly the Government did not consider a public debate desirable at this stage because negotiations with the Vietnam Republic would shortly take place.

M. Laniel said France would negotiate with Bao Dai, head of the State of Vietnam, and other representatives of the Republic, to establish the full independence of the Vietnam Republic and work out plans reconciling this with membership of the French Union.

Communist Request To U.N.

London, Oct. 20.

The two Communist leaders in Korea—North Korean Marshal Kim Il Sung and Chinese Communist General Peng Teh-huai—have asked the United Nations Supreme Commander, General John E. Hull, in a letter today to account "responsibly and specifically for every one" of the 98,742 captured Korean and Chinese personnel, "who are known to have been under American custody."

The New China News Agency (Communist), reporting from Kaesong, said the Communist Commanders' letter also demanded that the American side should submit to them a roster of all Communist personnel who "according to the assertion of the Americans," had been turned over to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

The Communist statement, which was in reply to former United Nations Supreme Commander, General Mark Clark's letter of September 24, rejected the American charge that the Communists were holding back United Nations prisoners of war.

Marshal Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai alleged, according to the Agency, that only 22,002 Communist prisoners of war had been turned over by the Americans to the Neutral Repatriation Commission.

The remainder—76,140—were "neither repatriated by your side nor included in rosters of deceased and escaped prisoners of war submitted by your side."—China Mail Special.

Vienna, Oct. 20.

An Austrian prisoner-of-war in Russia, who had been freed in the recent amnesty, today revealed that he had shared a cell in a Moscow goal with the former German Ambassador to Sofia, Baeckerle, and with the son of the former Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Konoye.—France-Press.

Offensive In Indo-China Being Pressed

Paris, Oct. 20.

French troops today fanned out in the limestone hills and the jungle country of the southern tip of the Red River delta in Northern Indo-China to capture a vital Vietminh supply depot, according to reports received here.

A spokesman at the Ministry of the Associated States of Indo-China tonight denied reports from Hanoi that the French offensive had come to a standstill.

"General Rene Cagny's forces are continuing their offensive operations," he said.—Router.

BRITAIN RETAINS HER PLACE

London, Oct. 21.

Britain retained her place as the world's premier shipbuilding nation during the quarter ended in September. Lloyds Register of Shipbuilding returns showed today.

Total tonnage under construction in British yards at the end of September was 2,100,320 tons gross, the highest figure since March, 1952.

This was 36.6 per cent of the total for the world, excluding China, Poland and Russia. No figures were available for those three countries.

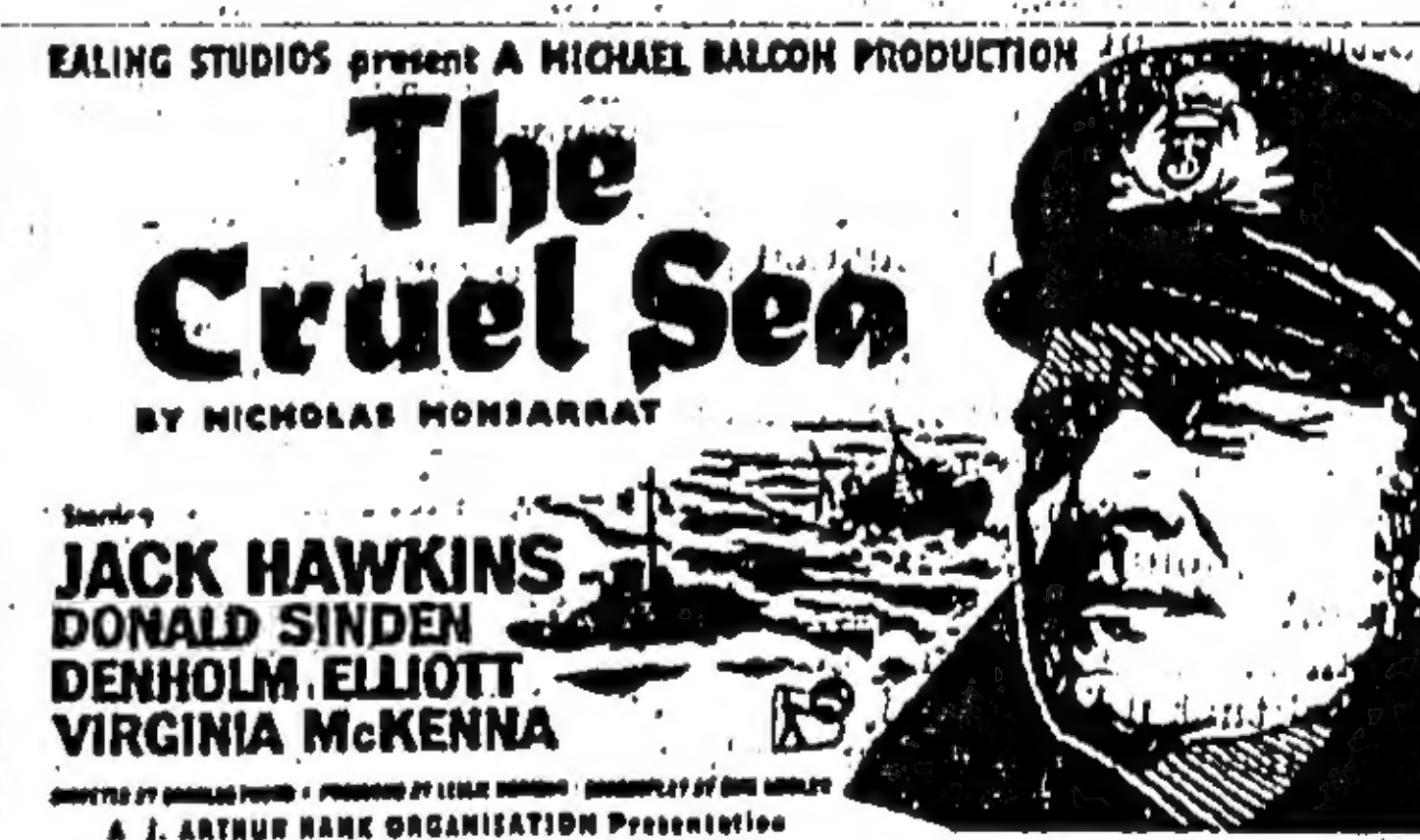
Germany held second place in the list with 651,527 tons on the stocks, which was 100,198 tons more than in June. She was followed by the United States with 561,822 tons, the Netherlands with 430,957 tons, France with 363,028 tons, Italy with 303,273 tons and Sweden with 525,097 tons.

During the quarter, Britain increased her existing fleet by 1,702,359 tons, the largest figure reported anywhere. Norway was in second place with 622,014 tons and the United States followed with 525,097 tons.

Japan was the eighth largest shipbuilding nation during the quarter. Vessels under construction in Japanese shipyards amounted to 234,655 tons—a drop of 100,032 tons since the quarter ending last June.—China Mail Special.

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Japan's Maroons Back In The News

Kingston, Oct. 20. — Jamaica's "independent colony" of the Maroons, the once-fierce hillmen descended from runaway slaves who used to have sharp "wars" with the local soldiers, are back in the news.

Living in their own reserves and governed by their own laws, they maintain a curious position of autonomy in the island. Their unique status flows from a treaty signed between them and the Government of Jamaica more than two centuries ago after one of the "wars."

Now, Sir Hugh Foot, the Governor of Jamaica, has told them that he hopes that a new effort will be made to solve problems outstanding between the Jamaican Government and the Maroons.

Chief of these problems is the question of land. A dispute has existed for years between the Maroons and the Forestry Department over the boundaries of land at Accompong, the chief Maroon settlement, in the wild Cockpit country in the centre of Jamaica.

Only recently, Colonel Thomas J. Crowley, chief of the Maroons, at a meeting with the Governor at King's House, discussed this question. At that meeting, Sir Hugh stated that he will visit Accompong next January. If he does, it will probably be the first time that a Jamaican Governor has ever entered the Maroon "capital."

See Hugh Foot in a letter to Colonel Crowley. "It is my conviction that we have reached a stage in the long and fascinating history of the Maroons when we should consider the old problems with a new approach."

FRESH START

"Instead of a barren argument about boundaries and about the stipulation of ancient treaties, we should, I feel sure, endeavour to make a fresh start. Our purpose should be not to wrangle about the past, but to work out measures together whereby the Maroons may look to a better life in the future."

"It was Governor Trelawny who put an end to the wars with the Maroons and made an honourable treaty with them."

"I myself come from the same part of England as Governor Trelawny and I shall indeed be happy if, during my term of office as Governor of Jamaica, it proves possible to make a fresh start in the same spirit of conciliation and mutual respect which existed between the Maroons and Governor Trelawny, more than two centuries ago."

Reports from Maroon-land indicate that the Governor's letter has been well received and the Maroons are already looking forward with interest to Sir Hugh's visit. —Reuter.

Rearmament: Talks In The Final Stage

Washington, Oct. 20. — Plans for United States co-operation in a long-range rearment and defence programme for Japan were expected to be reached at a final round of conferences now proceeding between the American authorities and a high-level Japanese mission.

The talks entered their main phase when the Japanese negotiators, headed by Mr Hayato Ikeda, conferred at the State Department late today with Mr Walter Robertson, the Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and defence and economic experts, informed sources said.

American officials said Mr Ikeda's mission now had outlined fully the economic problems facing Japan in its planned expansion of its present 110,000-man security force.

They said that since Mr Ikeda's arrival in Washington on October 1 on his special assignment from Mr Yoshida, the Premier, following the decision by Japan's top political leaders on the need to strengthen the nation's defence programme, a highly important exchange of views had taken place.

These had dealt with such issues as American procurement in Japan following the Korean armistice, including

UN SCHEME TO AID NEAR EAST

New York, Oct. 20. — The United Nations has announced plans for a \$121 million (about £13,300,000) scheme to provide irrigation and electrical power for Jordan, Syria and Israel from the waters of the River Jordan.

Israel and Syria are at present disputing a Jordan river project concerning a canal which the Israelis are digging in the neutralised zone, on the Syrian border, to divert waters from the Jordan for a hydro-electric scheme.

The plans of the new United Nations scheme were drafted by officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority with the support of the State Department and would permit the resettlement of about 200,000 Palestine Arab refugees in Jordan and in the part of Palestine occupied by Jordan since the end of the Palestine war.

Mr Gordon Clapp, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority said the full project would result in the irrigation of 110,000 dunams of land in 140,000 in Jordan and 30,000 in Syria.

(A dunam is about a quarter of an acre). —Reuter.

Japan's participation in Korean reconstruction, foreign trade, particularly between Japan and south Asia and China, and economic assistance as well as military aid.

It was understood that the talks had reached a point where the negotiators could work on plans under which Japan would raise new military divisions and expand its air and naval forces with American help.

No definite decision had been reached in the talks here on the extent to which Japanese forces would be increased, it was believed, despite earlier reports from Tokyo that Japan was planning a new "self-defence" force of more than 300,000 men.

"COMMON-SENSE"

Mr Ikeda has refused to say publicly what the total strength of the expanded force is likely to be.

He has indicated only that it will be raised, without violation of the anti-rearmament Japanese constitution, to a "common-sense limit."

Further meetings between Mr Ikeda and his advisers and the American authorities are expected to take place later this week.

The sources said the final conferences were likely to be held early next week when the Japanese and American officials should decide on a programme which Mr Ikeda would take back for study by Japanese leaders.

It was not expected that any agreement would be signed in Washington at the conclusion of the talks.

Japanese officials said last night that they had not yet been advised whether former Admiral Nomura, now living in Washington, would take part in the current talks as speculated in reports from Japan.

Admiral Nomura, who was Japan's pre-war Ambassador to the United States, said on departure that he was making a business trip, but it was believed he would see Admiral Arthur Radford, the Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, while here. —China Mail Special.

Ratification Instruments Deposited

Geneva, Oct. 20. — Japan today deposited instruments of ratification of three conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The ratifications, first to be deposited by Japan since she re-entered the ILO in 1951, made her a party to the following: The Labour Inspection Convention adopted by the ILO General Conference in 1947; the Employment Service Convention (1948) and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949). Prior to the war Japan had ratified 14 ILO conventions.

Countries ratifying ILO conventions are under the obligation to give effect to their provisions and to report annually on the measures that they are taking.

The instruments of ratification were deposited by Mr Kensuke Sato, permanent Japanese delegate to the International Labour Organisation in Geneva and received by the Assistant Director-General, Mr Luis Alvarado. —Reuter.

New Russian Envoy In New Delhi

New Delhi, Oct. 20. — Russia's new Ambassador to India, M. Mikhail Alexandrovich Menzhikov, arrived in New Delhi from Moscow today.

M. Menzhikov is a former Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade. His predecessor here, M. K. V. Novikov, returned to Moscow to become Minister of Agriculture. —Reuter.

Claims Finding Amazon's Source



Michel Perrin, French explorer, shown in Buenos Aires just before he left for Peru, starting point of a daring expedition into the hinterland from which he has just returned. Perrin claims to have discovered the true source of the Amazon which, he says, is the Apurimac River. During the expedition Perrin's fiancée, Teresa Gutierrez, was drowned. —Express Photo.

Earthquake Toll Worse Than First Estimates

Paphos, Oct. 20. — Six out of every seven buildings in the town and 135 villages in the district of Paphos are now estimated to be damaged or destroyed as a result of the recent Cyprus earthquakes.

An official report puts the number of such buildings at about 12,000. There are just over 14,000 buildings in Paphos town and district.

As villages after village in the quake-stricken area is surveyed by officials, the eight-second tremor's toll of dwellings mounts daily to a total several times the original estimate.

Many of these villages are tucked away in isolated parts of wild, mountainous country, accessible only after miles of travel along twisting tracks and lizard-strewn lanes, through a succession of arid valleys and sloping vineyards.

The trail of destruction begins on the coast 15 miles east of Paphos, soon after the traditional birthplace of Aphrodite, which is reached after a succession of 95 twists and hairpin bends in a stretch of four miles.

It then stretches north and west, eventually forming an irregular parallelogram of 384 square miles of the most inaccessible and difficult, yet so far the most peaceful and unspoiled, countryside in Cyprus.

The number of earthquake casualties, comprising 40 dead and over 100 seriously injured, could hardly be taken as indicating the extent of the tragedy. In Cyprus villages, the loss of a home is a crippling blow and 33,000 people have lost their homes.

ABNORMAL SUNSETS

In addition, three vital institutions — church, school, and coffee-shop — are among the battered buildings in dozens of villages.

Many of the survivors, old and young, now living in tents or still in the open, noticed a series of "abnormal sunsets" for a fortnight before the earthquake on September 10.

The Western sky was fearfully red, an angry crimson which went on glowing a full hour after the sun had actually set," they said.

"On the day of the main shocks, and on successive mornings afterwards when the tremors were repeated, the countryside was often under the shadow of low, black clouds; the birds were silent; the dogs were heard howling a few minutes before the shocks came."

On several occasions when earthquakes were felt in daylight, they were preceded or accompanied by "a thunder-like explosion from a cloudless sky."

QUEER SIGHT

Driving inland from the shattered village of Stromboli, 12 miles northwest of Paphos, a correspondent saw, just beyond the village of Ayios Demetrios, several acres of cracked, gashed slopes presenting a queer, irregular mosaic, drying, like a slab of mudcrack in the sun.

Further on, between Ayios Demetrios and Karmavou, the Greek church of Panayia Aylaniotissa built on top of a hill had been shattered as though by a direct hit from a high-explosive missile.

A section of crazily tilted wall above the main door, still locked and padlocked, and the cracked circular bay which served as the vestry behind the altar was standing amid a dozen shaggy trees. The rest of the church, the altar, the pews, roof, ikons and the chandeliers had been smashed out of recognition.

Anglo-Japanese Trade Talks

Tokyo, Oct. 21. — Trade talks are proceeding in Tokyo between the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the British Minister, Mr N. S. Roberts, according to Government sources today.

The balancing of trade between Japan and the sterling area was said to be the top item of the agenda. It is understood that the Japanese side is making demands on the easing of import restrictions in the Commonwealth countries. The sources said that the talks may move to London if a settlement is not reached here. —France-Press.

Gen. Clark Warns The Free World

New York, Oct. 20. — General Mark W. Clark, receiving a hero's ticker tape welcome from massed thousands, warned the free world today to keep up its guard against the Communist ambition for world rule.

In an address from the steps of the City Hall where he received New York's Medal of Honour and a scroll for his distinguished public service, the former UN and US Commander in Korea and the Far East said:

"I have found this Communist foe the same treacherous, evil foe whether in London, Moscow or Korea, with the same ambition for world domination. There is no decency, no honesty in his make-up."

Following a parade along "Heroes Canyon", in which 30,000 people cheered him, Gen. Clark spoke extemporaneously to 10,000 persons in the City Hall plaza. He told them he was accepting the honours on behalf of "our men and others who fought in Korea" and added: "They must stay so long as there is a continued threat there."

"In the meantime, we must keep up our guard — be strong, be courageous and use that strength if aggression comes."

The six-foot-two soldier, who served his country as fighter and statesman, spoke of his dealings with the Communists as commander of the occupation troops in Austria, as deputy to former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and as signer of the armistice agreement in Korea.

"It is with some misgivings that I come back from my third war," he said. "I am the first American commander who put his signature on a paper ending a war we did not win. There seemed to be a pause after that armistice. In my career, I decided to retire."

United Press.

AMERICAN RICE FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, Oct. 21. — The Japanese Government's Food Board is now making preparations for the purchase of 50,000 tons of California rice from the United States, sources close to the Board reported, according to the Kyodo News Agency today.

The rice will be bought under the October-March import budget and some importers have already started preliminary negotiations with American exporters, the Agency added. —China Mail Special.

United Press.

MOVEMENT OF U.K. INDUSTRY INTO CANADA

Ottawa, Oct. 20. — The movement of British industry into Canada to take an active and important part in the development of this country is being speeded up by two recent developments.

The activities to be tackled are as far apart as helping to build the St. Lawrence Seaway and constructing huge airliners for the Canadian passenger service.

Taylor-Woodrow Ltd., of London, England, are incorporating Taylor-Woodrow (Canada) Ltd., and will soon open a branch office in Toronto. Frank Taylor, founder and President of the British company, will be the first President of the Canadian firm.

Unlike other British construction companies which have established operational bases in Canada, Mr Taylor frankly admits that he is interested in Seaway business. He is thinking in terms of forming an alliance with Canadian construction firms to tackle work involved in digging the Seaway.

While competition is expected on the Seaway bids, Taylor-Woodrow is in Canada to stay and in a big way, although the Canadian company is starting with a capital of only 1,000,000 dollars (about £240,000). It intends to tackle all types of jobs, large or small, from building houses to engineering and industrial construction.

The first step will be to acquire about 50 acres of land in the area between Toronto and Hamilton along the shore of Lake Ontario. Prefabricated houses will be shipped from Britain to provide living quarters for employees. As much machinery as possible will be brought from Britain, not only for the purpose of saving dollars but because it has been found that some types of British construction equipment cannot be matched for performance in North America.

VICKERS' MOVE

The company has been operating in the United States on a comparatively large scale since 1937, but Mr Taylor admitted that he did not expect much future expansion in the United States and that Canada was decidedly a much greener field for his company.

The second big boost for British industry in Canada is likely to come through the formation of a Canadian subsidiary by Vickers Ltd.

On an inspection tour of the Canadian market, the Managing Director, Sir James Reid, announced that the company would soon open an office in Montreal to service its major post-war Vickers Viscount airliners.

The Company's aircraft division, he said, looked upon the introduction of the turbo-prop Viscount into Canada as a jumping off point to the North American market. It has also expressed interest in a larger and still more powerful version of the aircraft and in a civilian version of the Valiant jet bomber.

Other products sold in Canada either direct or through agents include a wide variety ranging from mine hoist equipment to printing machinery. —China Mail Special.

Nepalese King For Zurich

Zurich, Oct. 20. — King Tribhuvan of Nepal is expected to arrive for medical treatment next Sunday.

The King, it is believed, will enter a Zurich clinic and remain for about a week. Earlier, reports from Nepal said the King was being treated for a heart ailment. Recently he had a month's treatment in Calcutta.

The King took over the administration of Nepal in August with the help of advisers.

He returned to his capital in February after three months voluntary exile in India. The King, who is 48, ascended the throne in 1911. —China Mail Special.

Signing In Paris

Paris, Oct. 20. — It was confirmed today that the Franco-Laothian convention, establishing new relations between France and Laos, will be signed at the Elysee Palace on Thursday by President Vincent Auriol and King Sisavang Vong of Laos. —France-Press.

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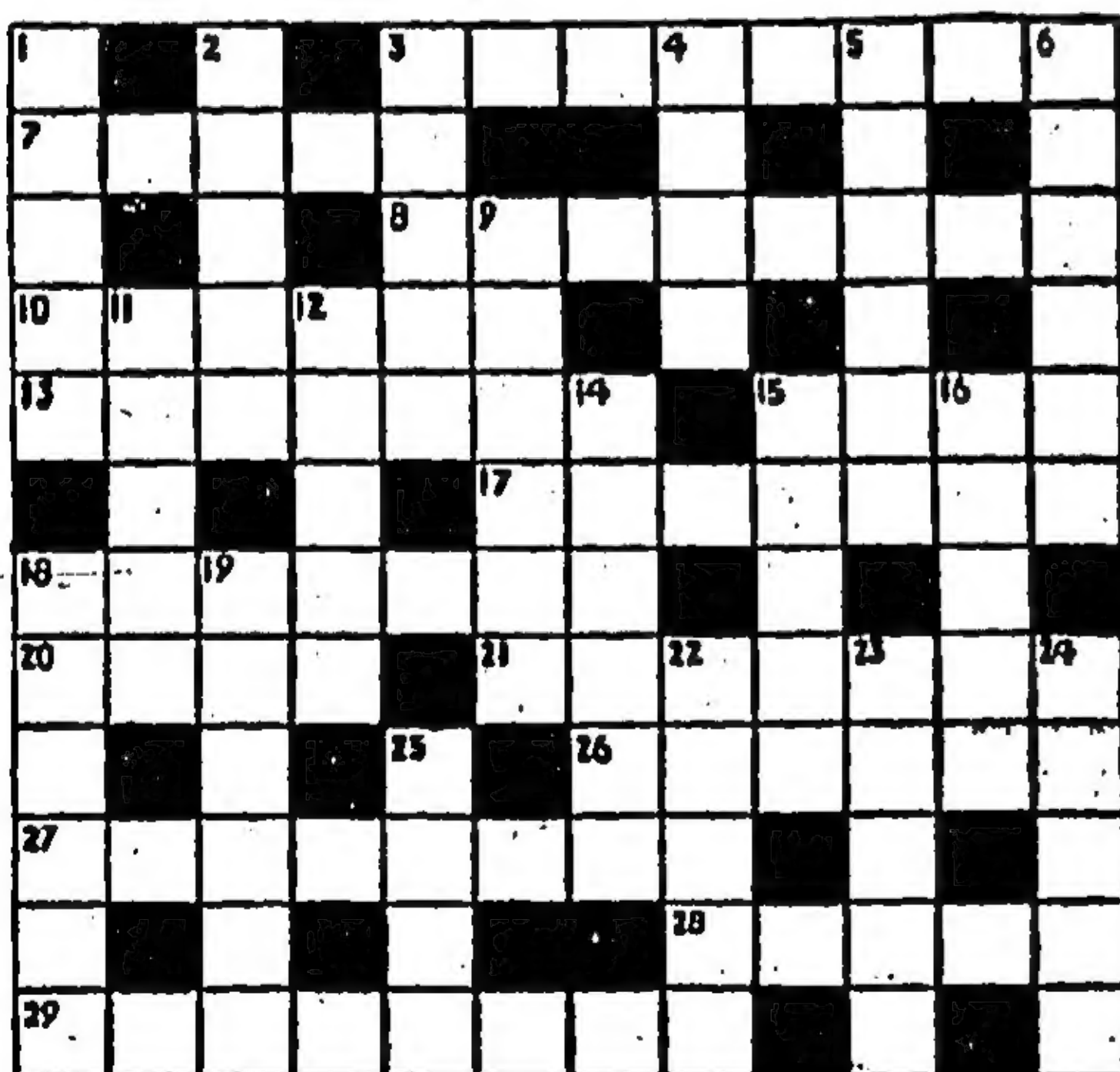
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COMING SOON



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A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Place below water (8).
 - Period of darkness (5).
 - Trick (8).
 - Weak (6).
 - Uttermost (7).
 - Repose (4).
 - Avers (7).
 - Illegal (7).
 - Defunct (4).
 - Unaffected (7).
 - Vehement speech (6).
 - Decreed (8).
 - Stretching out (5).
 - Accents (8).
- DOWN**
- Cutter (5).
 - Bird (5).
 - Not fresh (5).
 - Principal (4).
 - Marauder (6).
 - Happenings (6).
 - Stay (6).
 - Banish (5).
 - Plait (5).
 - Property (6).
 - Be repeated (5).
 - Place (5).
 - Fools (6).
 - Store-room (6).
 - Sea movements (5).
 - Swift (5).
 - Shel (5).
 - Successes (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Bulls, 5 Rummy, 8 Raven, 9 Petrol, 10 Limit, 11 Pines, 12 Ace, 13 Toast, 16 Resent, 18 Arises, 20 Sales, 22 Feet, 23 Aster, 25 Tempo, 26 Dapper, 27 Elder, 28 Store, 29 Senses. Down: 1 Duplicates, 2 Interval, 3 Drop, 4 Sillies, 6 Talents, 7 Uddian, 9 Males, 14 Attempts, 15 Tortures, 16 Rissole, 17 Secceds, 19 Reaper, 21 Alert, 24 Rare.



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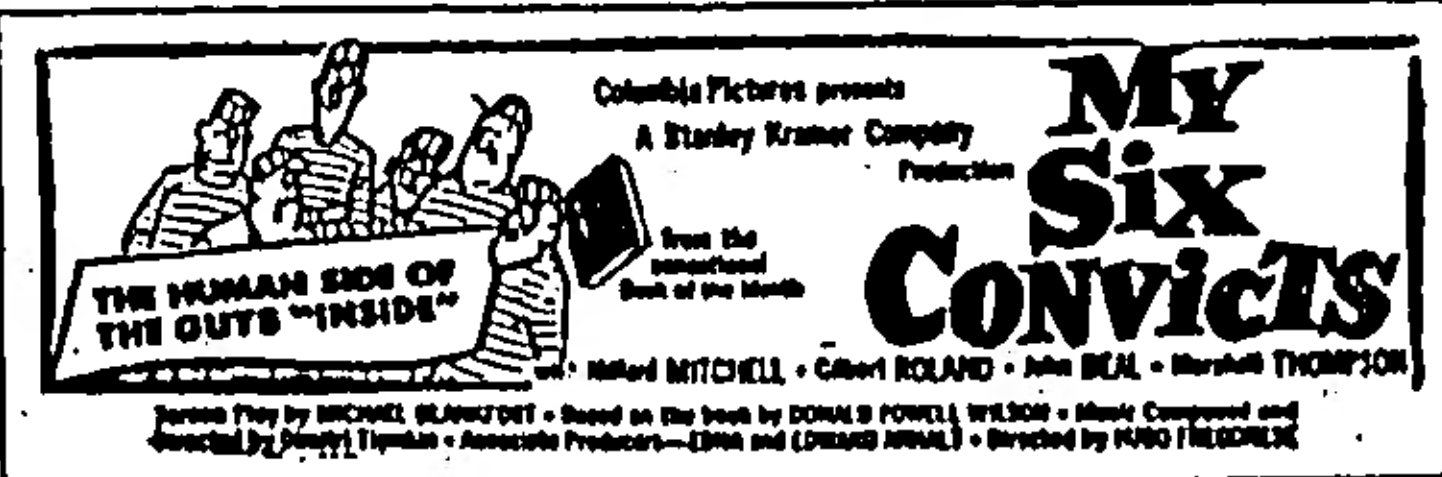
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THE GLOSTERS' COMMANDER SPEAKS OF LIFE AS A CAPTIVE OF THE REDS

I HAVE GAINED AN ADDED PRIDE IN BEING BRITISH

By **LT.-COL. JAMES CARNE**

C.O. of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, who wrote
this statement on his way home to England in the Empire Orwell.

IN the early part of the war the enemy organisation provided only the bare necessities of life for the prisoners, and this included food to which many found it difficult to accustom themselves, and which, in any case, lacked the nourishment necessary to maintain complete health.

Soon after the Glosters group reached the prison camps in the extreme north of the country, conditions started to improve slowly; but in the following months many of us showed the first signs of beri-beri, or had other ailments due to vitamin deficiency.

Under such conditions life and health are not wholly dependent on food, shelter, and clothing; and it is to their own resolution and optimism that some of the credit must be given for the fact that few British soldiers died in captivity.

By the following winter (1951-2) most were warmly clad and the food had improved, although it could not be compared to a normal British diet.

Housing was crowded, and, of course, comforts were generally non-existent. Conditions in the camps continued to improve slowly and rather spasmodically until we were released, and by that time they could be considered reasonable.

Their Policy

ONE is justified in believing that the effort made by the Chinese to improve the lot of their prisoners—and there is no doubt that they did make such an effort—was not entirely for humanitarian reasons.

It was in accordance with their "lenient policy," the policy governing the treatment of prisoners and this had a definite political motive.

The technique appears to be an endeavour to impress the victim by the "leniency" with which he is treated, in the hope that he will the more readily absorb the teachings.

The argument supporting this is that we (the prisoners), having taken part in what was termed an unjust war of aggression, were thus war criminals, but under the "lenient policy" account was taken of the fact that we had been deceived by our Capitalist Government, that we were only tools of the "warmongers," and thus might be re-educated.

Fortunately, although perhaps entirely owing to fear of the

opinion of the outside world, the enjoyment of the "lenient policy" did not depend upon the acceptance of this argument, or on the success of the education programme, otherwise most of us would now be in a bad way.

However, the benefits were not such as to impress anyone unduly who felt that he had a right to retain life and health.

Suffering

FROM our first arrival in a fixed camp the ranks had been separated: officers and warrant officers in one compound; colour-sergeants and sergeants in another; thus the deprived of the leadership and advice to which they were accustomed—but they were not without their own leadership.

Many N.C.O.s and men with strong characters came to the fore, and provided leadership, exposing the inaccuracies in the Communist propaganda, and presenting our own more rational opinions. The majority suffered for this expressing their views.

As with every other aspect of prison camp life, discipline was influenced by politics. Any prisoner who might be expected to influence his friends was liable to be convicted of some offence, and his punishment successfully removed his reactionary influence for a lengthy period.

The Chinese methods of punishment were often primitive, and several officers and

men had very unpleasant, and sometimes terrible, experiences which are unlikely to endure the system to any extent.

The thought, or fear, of such punishment, undoubtedly provided indirect pressure on some prisoners, and this was unquestionably part of the systematic attempt to obtain converts to Communism or, less ambitiously, to sow little seeds of doubt, envy, and disloyalty which might later produce Red flowers.

The fact that can be said for the Chinese is that most of us were released in very fair health, but the experience of having been under a system governed by political prejudice and expediency, not inhibited by laws and regulations as we know them, has left most of us with little liking for our captors.

Unaffected

WHAT effect has this treatment had on us? I know that there have been some men converted to Communism. There are also some who are far more anti-Communist than they were before. The majority are, of course, somewhere between these two categories.

It has been suggested that these men are confused in their minds about politics, and an impression is given that thereby they are in some way different from other men.

Although I have made no direct reference to their political opinions, I think that impression is incorrect: to my mind the vast majority of the men appear to have been

affected very little by their captivity. They are just the same good lot of fellows they have always been; and I am quite certain that their families will agree with me that there is nothing strange about them either politically or otherwise.

Good For Us

THIS brings me to other reports which have the impression of discipline at ports of call on the way home. I will say nothing about these reports except that I believe them to be greatly exaggerated accounts of isolated incidents.

There is a pleasant side to the picture. At Aden, all ex-prisoners of war passing through were splendidly entertained by the civilians and R.A.F. The members of the committee who organised this hospitality told me how much they had enjoyed seeing and entertaining the men.

Similarly... at the other ports of call on the way home, there were always those who had happy stories to tell.

Many of us would have preferred a speedier return home, but this short interval between release and homecoming has been good for us; we are the better prepared to take up the responsibilities, as well as the joys, of home.

Already our captivity is losing its importance; it is fading into the past; we look forward to a brighter future.

When all is said and done, perhaps the majority of men will agree with my summing-up of the results of the experience: I have gained an added pride in being British, and I have lost a little weight!

THE COLONEL GOES INTO HIDING BECAUSE A BOY HAS VISIONS

..... and out of Mau Mau land, a sinister threat

By **Jack Ensoll**

Nakuru, Kenya. THIS is the story of two people—an old man and a boy. Both, in their respective ways, have notable achievements to their credit. The old man has been a great soldier. He wears the ribbons of the D.S.O., the O.B.E., and the M.C.

He is one of the world's leading field naturalists, and you will find, at the Natural History Museum, specimens that he has collected from the Himalayas, from Siam, and from the burnt-sienna plains of Africa. He has also collected for many American museums.

so rapid as the mercurial rise of General China from street corner to base headquarters. The general is 28, the colonel is 71.

In the panga-terrorised high country of Kenya it is the very old and the very young who suffer most. Witness six-year-old Michael Ruck, hacked to death in his nursery in a Kinangop farmhouse; 78-year-old Mr James MacDougall, crippled with arthritis, killed by gangsters at Nyeri, not far from Colonel Stockley's home, last July.

Forest home

KENYA soon knew about the visions of the boy. The gangs were out after Colonel Stockley at the remote high place facing Mount Kenya. Here he had built a house with a beautiful garden in a forest clearing 16 years ago, because he thought to spend the years remaining to him in peace and solitude.

Until his retirement from the Indian Army, in which he commanded the 3/14th Punjab Regiment, he had lived a life of wild adventure in various parts of the Empire.

In his retirement he continued his naturalist's work in the wilderness of East Africa. And all his life he wrote books about the wild places.

I remember reading some of these books as a boy, little dreaming then that one day I should help to save the author from the vision of a nine-year-old Kikuyu.

The police got to know that a large gang of Mau Mau were on the move to carry out the kidnapping and subsequent killing of Colonel Stockley. Within 16 minutes a platoon of the King's African Rifles arrived at the isolated house to which the colonel had retired "to find peace."

Frightened off

THE gang was frightened off and pursued, and Colonel Stockley was rushed out of the area by a policeman of the Special Branch.

With him went his Kikuyu gun-bearer, Kabogo, described by his employer as one of the greatest wild life collectors in Africa. A few years ago Kabogo netted in the Tana River area a hitherto unknown specimen of butterfly.

As soon as Mau Mau began, even Kabogo, who had been with Stockley for 16 years, could not be entirely trusted. At the township of Nyeri Kabogo was taken into custody for questioning.

Meanwhile, in his battered safari lorry, driven by an enigmatic plain-clothes police askari, the old empire builder trekked to my house at Nakuru, on the floor of the Rift Valley.

Long safari

WHEN he arrived he had not eaten for 36 hours, and had had no sleep for four days. At my house he ate and slept, and I repaid the debt for the adventures he wrote for the bookshelves of my childhood.

Then he set off again on another long safari to a secret destination. He was escorted by a police officer, and I thought he looked tired, of adventure at last.

And Kabogo, the finest collector in Africa? Kabogo sealed the high, barbed-wire fence round the police compound at Nyeri and escaped—to what? To the wild country with which he is so familiar, or to the Mau Mau?

The boy with visions? I do not suppose that I shall ever meet him. I would like to — just once.

—(London Express Service)

Nathaniel Gubbins

When I had influenza it would be sitting on my bed, eating my grapes at a gulp and drinking my medicine.

Moreover I would make a complete fool of the pig and myself too. I would never eat ham or bacon in its presence and would apologise to it for once eating pig's head.

It was suggested I would give it a bath once a week, powder it like a baby and spray it with perfume to make its presence more bearable.

In fact (the family said) instead of relieving the acute food situation of the period the pig would live for a long, long time and be the only pig in the world to die of old age.

A General has a cold. A sentence in a news item which branded itself on my brain was: "The General was unable to attend owing to a feverish cold."

For many reasons a General with a cold seems an object for

greater compassion than a Captain with a cold, a Sergeant with a cold, or a Private with a cold.

Civilians with colds are so common that they are accepted as a normal part of English life, like women in funny hats, and got no sympathy from anybody.

But a General with a cold is a different matter.

To one like myself who has stood so often in rigid ranks waiting for a General to inspect me and make personal remarks about my unsavoury appearance, Generals have always been awesome, godlike creatures above the common ailments of mortals.

Up to this moment it has never occurred to me that a General could have a cold, though I have often thought that in a moment of extreme rage at the sight of slovenly privates they might have

Therefore the shock to me is all the greater. I shall never see a General now without remembering that a little germ too small to be seen even by the latest scientific instruments can strike down that splendid gleaming figure in a single night.

I shall never see a General now without mentally stripping him of his polished boots and glittering gongs and dressing him in a pair of warm flannel pyjamas.

From now on I shall forget him in his colourful glory on parade and think of him only as a crumpled, grey-haired, red-eyed thing snuffling to an untidy bed full of hot water bottles, crumbs and lost handkerchiefs.

If I had realised this in the first war to end wars my knees would not have wobbled so much at the approach of a General.

ENGLAND TAKES ON THE REST OF THE WORLD XI AT WEMBLEY TODAY

By A Football Correspondent

The selection of 38-year-old Stanley Matthews for the England side to meet the FIFA XI at Wembley today rectifies an error three seasons old; the dropping of the same Matthews from the England side after the match against Scotland in April 1951.

The selectors are to be applauded for having the face to admit that they have been wrong in every team they have chosen since then. But in righting one wrong, they have committed another equally as bad. To make room for Matthews they have dropped Tom Finney.

Without doubt Finney is the greatest soccer discovery of post-war days. An incomparable ball player, he is a mere complete

man of the body serve than even Matthews. Why has he been dropped? Because they say he slows up the game, that he fiddles too much.

SHOULD GIVE THE LIE

A glance at the records should give the lie to this argument. Since the war Finney has scored more goals for England than any other player.

When Matthews walks on to the pitch at the Empire Stadium, to the cheers of the hundred thousand spectators, his mind will not doubt flash to his last international appearance. What they are saying about Finney now, was said about Matthews then. "Get rid of him" was the cry. The fiddles too much.

I have no quarrel with Matthews' recall. He should never have been dropped. But surely the England team is not so overloaded with talent that team cannot be found for both.

Finney can perform equally well on the left wing. But remembering his display against Scotland in 1950 when he switched to inside-right following an injury to Walt Mannion, the selectors should have played him inside to Matthews.

England are not so overloaded with inside forwards that they can afford to overlook a player like Finney. They have even had to switch Quixall, normally an inside-right, to an edge to find a suitable partner for Mullen on the left wing.

MORTENSEN TOO

The job of partnering Matthews has now gone to club mate Stan Mortensen. Stan has been playing centre-forward for Blackpool for the past two seasons so it seems that England will play the two centre-forward game. This should be a successful counter to the attacking centre-half style which the FIFA are expected to employ.

Like Matthews, Morty's last international appearance was with the team which played Scotland in 1951.

In all, there are four changes from the side which beat Wales at Ninian Park in the international two weeks ago. Strangely Blackpool figure in all of them. For coinciding with the return of Matthews and Mortensen, centre-half Johnston and full back Garrett lose their places. Johnston is replaced by the one new cap, Charlton's Derek Ufton.

The Ufton story is one of the romances of the season. A few weeks ago he suffered a recurrence of an old shoulder injury, sustained in 1947. Subsequently his shoulder was rebuilt, and held in position by wires.

An X-ray examination after the recent injury revealed that the wires had broken. Derek was all set for an operation and has been warned that the chances of success were not too bright. Then Ken Chamberlain, who had been deputising for Derek in the Charlton side, broke his leg.

INSISTED
Manager Jimmy Seed was in a dilemma. And Derek, despite

Hardcourt Tennis Championships At The LRC

Play in the Colony Hardcourt (Men's) Tennis Championships, sponsored by the Chinese Recreation Club, yesterday evening resulted in further progress by the favourites.

Ip Khoo-hung and Edwin Tsai defeated the LRC pair, P. Holmes and E. Saubolle, 6-1, 6-4, and K. C. Dao and Sze Lo Bick overcame S. N. To and T. K. Choy, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

In the lone singles match played off-timer V. T. Wang beat Peter Chen 6-3 and 6-4. The following are the results: Men's Doubles—Ng Wong-chung and Ho Cheong-po beat Wong Suk and K. M. Au 3-6, 6-1, 6-3; K. C. Dao and Sze Lo Bick beat S. N. To and T. K. Choy 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; K. K. Ip and Edwin Tsai beat P. Holmes and E. Saubolle 6-1, 6-4; Men's Singles—V. T. Wang beat Peter Chen 6-3, 6-4.

TODAY'S MATCHES
Singles—Edwin Tsai v. Choy Tin-min.
Doubles—L. C. Kotewall and A. Choy v. Cheung Chow and Cheung Kwan-ki; T. Wang and K. Ip v. K. C. Ng and C. P. Ho.

HKFC XV FOR TODAY'S GAME

The following have been selected to represent the Hongkong Football Club XV against the FIFA XI at Wembley today at 3.15 p.m. Kick off 5.15 p.m.

Daniel, Ingles, Luke, Bell, Spencer, Beard, Kirkpatrick, Rankin, Pink, Dillworth, Hargreaves, Phillips, W. A. Leighton, Stephens, Barker, Russell.

Players are requested to communicate with E.S. Russell, Tel. 28100 with all speed if they find that they may not be able to play.

Home Soccer Standings

DIVISION ONE

West Ham	13	10	1	3	20	21
Wolves	11	9	3	29	22	21
Huddersfield	13	9	3	30	17	20
Charlton	13	8	3	29	20	21
Burnley	13	8	3	31	20	18
Bolton	13	7	3	32	15	17
Cardiff	13	7	3	32	15	17
Wednesday	13	7	1	25	30	15
Aston Villa	13	6	0	33	14	13
Preston	13	6	0	32	13	13
Blackpool	13	5	3	25	23	15
Tottenham	13	4	1	24	20	12
Nottingham	13	4	1	24	19	12
Newcastle	13	4	0	24	30	12
Derby	13	4	0	23	21	11
Sheff. Wed.	13	4	0	23	21	11
Sheff. Utd.	13	4	0	23	21	11
Sheff. B.	13	4	0	23	21	11
Middlesbrough	13	3	3	20	26	10
Manchester	13	3	3	18	29	9
Sunderland	13	3	2	18	25	9

DIVISION TWO

Rotherham	13	10	1	33	20	21
Leicester	13	7	1	33	18	20
Doncaster	13	7	1	33	18	20
Exeter	13	7	1	33	18	20
Nottingham	13	7	1	33	18	20
Birmingham	13	7	1	33	18	20
Lincoln	13	7	1	33	18	20
Derby	13	7	1	33	18	20
Blackburn	13	7	1	33	18	20
Bristol City	13	7	1	33	18	20
Sheff. Utd.	13	7	1	33	18	20
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BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FENGNING"	Hongkong	8 a.m. 24th Oct.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 24th Oct.
"PETER REED"	Amoy, Kuching, Birming- ham & Sibu	Noon 24th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	23rd Oct.
"POYANG"	Nagoya	24th Oct.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"CHANGSHIA" Sydney & Melbourne Noon 23rd Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHIA" Kobe In Port

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

Sails		Loads		Sails	
"CALCHAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam	In Port	22nd Oct.		
"AGAPENOR"	Liverpool & Glasgow	23rd Oct.	24th Oct.		
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Nov.	6th Nov.		
"ATREUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Nov.	14th Nov.		
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	23rd Nov.	24th Nov.		

Sails		Loads		Sails	
"ATREUS"	Liverpool	22nd Oct.	23rd Oct.		
"BELLEROPHON"	do	27th Oct.	28th Oct.		
"PELEUS"	do	17th Oct.	18th Nov.		
"ATREUS"	do	17th Oct.	17th Nov.		
"ANTIOCHUS"	do	22nd Nov.	23rd Nov.		
"CYCLOPS"	do	20th Nov.	21st Nov.		
"AUTOLYCUS"	do	8th Dec.	9th Dec.		
"PERSEUS"	do	13th Nov.	14th Dec.		

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.		Sails S.F.		Arr. H.K.	
"TELEMACHUS"	Sailed	Sailed	In Port		
"DONA NATI"	do	do	10th Nov.		
"BENARES"	do	do	15th Nov.		
"AJAX"	10th Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.		
"HAINAN"	24th Oct.	15th Nov.	14th Dec.		

SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

Sails		Loads		Sails	
"TELEMACHUS"	10th Nov.	20th Nov.			
"DONA NATI"	4th Dec.	20th Dec.			
"BENARES"	10th Dec.	20th Dec.			

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route		Departs Hongkong		Arrives H.K.	
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7:00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7:15 a.m. Wed. Sat.			
HK/Malaya/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 6:45 a.m. Tue. Fri.	4:45 p.m. Wed. Sat.			
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11:30 a.m. Wed.	4:45 p.m. Thu.			
HK/India/Colombo	(DC-3) 11:30 a.m. Wed.	3:30 p.m. Thu.			
HK/Bangkok/Hongkong/Calcutta	(DC-4) 12:00 noon Sat.	6:00 p.m. Sun.			

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

For particulars please apply to:

Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 30331/8

Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25875, 32144, 24878

CHINA MAIL

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"ARISTOC" RED & BLUE MARKING PENCILS \$2 per gross. \$4 per dozen. 6 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post"

NOTICE

The first Autumn meeting of the Mental Health Study Group will take place on Thursday, October 22nd, at 5.30 p.m. in the British Council Library, Gloucester Building.

Dr. Lu Hui-ching will speak on "Mental Health and The Teacher." You are cordially invited to come and please bring your friends.

The Mental Health Study Group Committee.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

m.v. "HYE MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 21st October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st October, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & COMPANY LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1953.

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Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 21st October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

can be offset by salesmanship of		
consumer goods through inter-		
consumer competition, attracting the		
consumer by offering him better		
prices. The latter system involves		
rising costs and rising prices at		
the expense of output and sales		
— may be good enough for		
France and Italy but it is not		
good enough for the U.S. Some-		
thing is going to give. —Router.		



SHEAFFER'S
Scrip

11.15, Goodnight Music, God Save
The Queen; 11.30, Close Down.